

Def. Doc. # 2658

Exh. No. ~~1000~~

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAFI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: OGAWA, Yataro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I (OGAWA, Yataro) was born in June 1888. After graduating from the Law Course of the Tokyo Imperial University I entered into business and engaged chiefly in the lines of machinery manufacture and steel and mining industries.

In December 1939 I was elected director of Kita-China Kaibatsu Kaisha (North China Development Co.) and held that office until December 1941 when I resigned the post.

2. All important business activities of the North China Development Co. were subject to supervision of the China Affairs Board. Therefore the Company was nothing more than an intermediary organ, and it was so provided that the company was powerless to take any

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In December 1939 I was elected director of Kita-China Kaibatsu Kaisha (North China Development Co.) and held that office until December 1941 when I resigned the post.

2. All important business activities of the North China Development Co. were subject to supervision of the China Affairs Board. Therefore the Company was nothing more than an intermediary organ, and it was so provided that the company was powerless to take any

initiative whatever. Thus the president of the company possessed by far a narrower scope of authority than the president of an ordinary bank or of a holding company. On this account there was heard a heated debate in various quarters, criticizing the uselessness of the company. While my main outward reason for resigning the post in the company was ill health, another strong reason was the fact that I had got sick of remaining any longer in such a company where I had to work under such restrictions.

3. The business fund of the North China Development Co. consisted entirely of subscriptions paid by its stockholders and of the loans obtained in Japan.
4. Whereas the North China Development Company supplied funds in the form of loans or investments to such enterprises as specified by law, these enterprises did not embrace all categories of industry. In other words a capitalistic monopoly was not the aim of the company, neither was I told that the government had ever harbored such a monopolistic plan. To cite an instance to endorse this, there were numerous coal mines in the district with which the company was in no way concerned. I further remember that in the years 1940-1941 the ratio between the company-subsidiary coal mines and others in coal output was about fifty-fifty. The company had not invested a cent in the coal mines located in the neighborhood of Peking which were the source of supply of coal to the citizens of that city -- such as Dali Coal Fields, Wentoukuo Coal

Fields and others located in the same district. Those collieries were operated either as an independent Chinese enterprise or as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise.

5. The North China Development Co. was not permitted to operate any industrial enterprise by itself. Consequently the company never concerned itself with the work of taking over the operation of any Chinese enterprise, nor was there any instance of the North China local government having ever transferred an enterprise to the company.
6. The North China Development Co. never formulated any plan for mobilization of materials and resources in the Japanese Army occupied zone in North China. The company was only called upon to investigate such items as productive capacity of its subsidiary concerns, amounts of funds and materials required by them, etc. and to report the result of such investigations to Koa-In (China Affairs Board).
7. It was common knowledge that the coal output in North China prior to the outbreak of the China Incident was 15,000,000 tons per year. After the outbreak of the incident, however, every coal mine suffered a temporary setback in its production due to havoc wrought by the retreating Chinese troops to the production equipments of the mines, the general social unrest and the disturbance of public order and other incidental factors, and the coal output during 1938 dwindled to about 10,000,000 tons. Due to the effort of the Japanese the coal output in 1940 broke all past

Def. Loc. # 2658

records and reached more than 18,000,000 tons, and the following year's production showed a new high of 23,000,000 tons, and thousands of Chinese were thereby given opportunities for new jobs. Mr. KAY, seeing there were few expert engineers among the Chinese, inaugurated within the company an institute designed to afford facilities of technical education to young Chinese and many Chinese young men received technical education and training at this institute.

8. I also remember that in the early part of 1940 there happened to be, as a temporary phenomenon, extreme difficulty in procuring house coal in Peking. This was occasioned by the decrease in coal production following the outbreak of the China Incident as referred to, coupled with the reluctance of Chinese coal producers and dealers in Peking-Tientsin area to sell their ware and the hoarding of coal by speculators. Naturally the coal prices in Peking soared up. This situation, however, was remedied by the increased production as mentioned before, which, combined with an improvement effected in marketing and distribution of coal by North China Coal Selling Co. which was established in October, 1940, served to insure a smooth supply of coal in that district.
9. With coal output in North China thus stepped up, the export of this article to Japan increased, and I remember also a marked increase of coal supply for local consumption in North China. At that time the Koa-In (China Affairs Board) was strongly opposed

Def. Doc. # 2658

to the coal export to Japan being increased at the expense of its local consumption in North China. I remember it was when the coal prices for the year 1940 were decided that, in response to demand made by producers in North China for higher prices to cope with increased production cost, the Japanese government acceded to such demand and allowed the prices of coal for Japan to be advanced but disapproved any increase in prices of coal for local consumption.

I further remember President KAWA remarking at a company meeting to the following effect:

"We are not allowed to squeeze the Chinese people. To squeeze is against morals. There can be no lasting good relationship between one who squeezes and one who is squeezed. Squeezing goes counter to the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity."

10. As previously stated, in all matters pertaining to loans or investments in subsidiary companies, the North China Development Company was required to obtain instructions from the China Affairs Board. But at no time, I remember, did the North China Development Company receive any instruction from the China Affairs Board to the effect that approval be given to all plans for enlargement of plants or increase in production by the subsidiary companies where said plans call for consumation in or around the year 1941, nor any instructions to make loans or investments in companies having such plans.

On this 26th day of Sept., 1947

at Tokyo

DEPONENT /s/ OGAWA, Yataro (seal)

Def. Doc. # 2658

I, T. NAKA, Yasumichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /s/ T. NAKA, Yasumichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ OGURA, Yataro (seal)

Do f. Doc. 42658

Exh. NO.

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

小川 福太郎

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス

口 供 書

一 私小川彌太郎ハ明治二十一年六月ニ出生シ東京帝國大學法學部ヲ卒業シタ後ハ實業界ニ入り、主トシテ機械製作、製鐵事業、鑛山事業ニ關係シテ居マシタ。

一九三九年（昭和十四年）十二月ニ北支那開發會社理事ニ選任サレ一九四一年（昭和十六年）十二月ニ會社ヲ辭任シマシタ。

ニ 北支那開發會社ノ行動ハスベテ與亞院ノ指揮監督ノ下ニアリソレテ同會社ハ全ク「イニシヤチーブ」ヲ持ツコトガ出來ナイ制度ニナツテ居ツタ。北支那開發會社總裁ハ一般銀行又ハ他ノ「ホールディングコンパニー」ノ社長ヨリ遙ニ獨自ノ權力ノナイ存在デアツタ。其ノタメ當時各方面デ北支那開發會社無用論サハ盛ニ論議サレタ。私ガ在勤二年間デ辭メタノモ主トシテ病氣ガ原因デアリマシタケレドモ其外此ノ様ナ馬鹿ラシイ會社ニオルノガ厭ニナツタノモ實ハ一ツノ原因デアツタ

三 當時北支那開發會社ノ事業資金ハ凡テ日本ニ於テ發行サレタ社債ト株主ノ拂込金トノミニ依ツテ居タ。

四 北支那開發會社ハ法律デ指定サレタ一定範圍ノ事業ニ融投資シテ居タガ指定サレタ產業モ全部ニ亙ツテハ居ナカツタ。即チ資本的獨占ヲ目標トシテハ居ナカツタ左様ナ方針ヲ政府カラ聞カサレタコトモナカツタ。

五

例ハバ炭坑ノ如キモ北支那開發會社ガ何等關係ヲ持タナカツタ炭坑ガ澤山アツタ。當時即チ昭和十五、六年頃同會社ガ資金關係ヲ持ツタ炭坑ノ總出炭量ト何等關係ヲ持タナカツタ炭坑ノ總出炭量ト比較スルト略々半々デアツタコトヲ良ク記憶シテ居ル。殊ニ北京市民ニ對スル石炭ノ供給源ニナツテ居ル、北京周邊ノ炭坑例ハ巴蛇里炭田、門頭溝炭田地方ノ諸炭坑ニ對シテハ北支那開發會社ハ一厘ノ融投資モシテ居ナカツタ。而シテ其ノ地域ノ炭坑ハ中國人單獨經營ノモノモアリ、日本人個人ガ中國人ト共同デ經營シテ居タモノモアツタ。

六

北支那開發會社ハ自ラ産業ヲ經營スルコトヲ許サレテイナカツタ。從テ同會社ハ中國人ノ事業ヲ接收スル仕事ニ當テ「タツチ」シタコトガナカツタ。北支ニ於ケル日本軍占領地域ニ於ケル物動計畫ヲ北支那開發會社ガ立テタコトハナカツタ。同會社ハ關係會社ノ生産能力トカ所要資金、所要資材等ヲ調査シテ之ヲ興亞院ニ提出サセラレテイタ。

七

日支事變發生以前ノ石炭生産量ハ普通一五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇トガ常識デアツタ然ルニ事變ガ起ルヤ退却軍ガ、産業設備ヲ破壊シタコトヤ人心不安、治安不良等ガ影響シテドノ炭坑モ一時出炭ガ減少シタ昭和十三年一九三八年ハ私ノ調査ニヨレバ一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ト程度ニ低下シタ然シ日本側ノ協力ニヨリ昭和十五年度（一九四〇年）ニナツテ過去ノレ

コールドヲ破ツテ一八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇屯以上一九四一年ニ「二三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇屯」ノ出炭ガアリ多數ノ中國民ニ新ラシイ職業（ヤング）ヲ與ヘ得タ。又賀屋ハ中國人ニ技術家少キヲ知リ北支那開發會社内ニ中國青年ノタメニ技術家養成所ヲ開設シテ多數ノ中國青年ニ科學教育ヲ施シタ。

八、昭和十五年（一九四〇年）ノ初期頃一時的現象トシテ北京ニ於ケル家庭用炭ノ買入レガ非常ニ困難デアツタ時期ヲ記憶シテオル。

其ノ原因ハ前述ノ様ナ事變後ノ出炭減ガ影響シタノト今一ツハ中國石炭業者ノ極端ノ賣惜ミト買溜等ガ非常ニ影響シテ北京市中石炭不足ハ著シクナリ市中炭價モ騰貴シタ。

然シ前述ノ様ナ出炭増加ヲ見ルト共ニ其後華北石炭販賣會社モ昭和十五年（一九四〇年）十月ニ設立サレ配炭操作モ工夫サレテ昭和十六年ニナツテハ供給潤澤トナツタ。

九、北支ノ出炭増加ニ伴ヒ對日石炭輸出モ増加シタガ北支地場用炭向供給ハソレニモ増シテ増加シタコトヲ記憶スル。

北支地場用炭需要ヲ犠牲ニシテ、對日炭ヲ増加サセルコトハ當時興亞院ハ強ク反對シテイタ。多分昭和十五年ノ炭價ヲ決定スル時デアツタト思フガ北支各炭坑トモ生産原價ガ前年度ニ比較シテ、高クナツタノデ値上ゲヲ要求シタ時日本政府ハ對日輸出炭ノ値上ゲハ認メタガ北支地場

用炭價額ノ値上ゲハ承認シナカツタノヲ記憶スル。
賀屋總裁ガ會社内ノ或ル會議ノ席上デ下ノ様ナ意味ノ發言ヲシタノヲ
記憶スル。

「吾々ハ中國カラ搾取スルコトハ許サレナイ。搾取ハ不道德デアル。
搾取スル人ト搾取サレル人トノ關係ハ決シテ永續シナイ、之全ク共存
共榮ノ精神ニ反スル」

六

北支那開發會社ガ其ノ關係會社ノ事業計畫ヲ承認シタリ又關係會社ニ
投資融資ヲスルニ付テハスベテ興亞院ノ指示ヲ受ケルコトニナツテ居
ツタガ興亞院カラ「一九四一年度トカ或ハソレニ近キ年度ニ完成スル
コトヲ目標トスル關係會社ノ事業擴張計畫若クハ増産計畫ヲ承認セヨ
トカ、或ハ此等ノ計畫ノ達成ノ爲メニ關係會社ニ投資融資セヨ」トカ
云フ趣旨ノ指示ヲ受ケタ記憶ハ全然アリマセン

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）九月二十六日 於東京

供 述 者 小 川 彌 太 郎

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於 東 京

立 會 人 田 中 康 道

Dof. Doc. #2658

宣
誓
書

フ 良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓

署名捺印

小
川
彌
太
郎